

SPORTS

CIRCLES ON WATER

The lithe grace of gymnastics, the elegance of ballet and perfection of every movement, artistic plasticity and fine musical taste, all these things go to make up synchronous swimming, one of the youngest of all sports.

The term synchronous swimming appeared only recently. The circles on water were first included in Moscow's sports schedule in 1953, with regular championships under international rules started in 1969.

Moscowite Irina Polyomkina recently won the water dancing competition in the third national Cup with 170.79 points. Her teammate Tatyana Khatser came second with 166.52 points, and Tatyana Guseva totalled 163.96 points. The three girls are from the Burevestnik team coached by Maria Maximova, Khatser and Polyomkina joined hands to win the overall duo title with 170.96 points. Moscow Burevestnik won the Cup, 21 points ahead of second placed Trud trade union club.

Synchronous swimming was recently included in the Olympic programme and its popularity is growing, with new groups having



Irina Polyomkina (Moscow Burevestnik team) won the USSR synchronous swimming cup. Photo by Yuri Tulov

been started in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Orenburg, Tbilisi, Chabokarsky, Kiev and other cities.

Dmitry VARLAMOV

ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP TAKES A BREAK

The Soviet ice hockey championship will break up from December 8 till mid-January for the annual Moscow International "Izvestia" prize tournament. The world and European titlists will face Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Finland in a one-round contest with the games scheduled on December 16, 18 and 20. On December 21, the first and second finishers will battle it out for the top award, while the teams placed third and fourth will clash for third place.

Straight after the tournament the Soviet squad will set out for Holland for some friendly and training sessions.

FOOTBALL HIGHLIGHT SOON

Brazilian Flamengo, which recently captured the Libertadores Cup awarded to the top Latin American soccer club, will take on European Winners Cup holders British Liverpool in the Intercontinental Cup final on December 13, at Tokyo's national stadium.

LADA'S TRIUMPH IN BRITAIN

The USSR has won the Lombard RAC Rally in Britain. RAC stands for the Royal Auto Club, and one of the oldest European rallies takes its name from it. This world championship stage, a top complexity competition traditionally rounding off rally seasons, drew the entire world racing elite driving the latest and most powerful cars of world-wide renown like Talbot Sunbeam Lotus, Ford Escort RS, Lancia Stratos, and last season's sensation, Audi Quattro, with a four-wheel drive and a 300 hp engine. Several million fans watched the race.

The field of 151 crews from 18 countries had to cover over 2,800 kilometers, including 65 high-speed stretches totalling some 800 kilometres.



Heiki Ohu and Toomas Droner, of the USSR, finished second in the Lombard RAC Rally, driving Lada 21011. Photo by Foster and Skillington

Vladimir DANILCHEV, Master of Sport, USSR team coach

ALPINE SKIING GETS UNDER WAY

On December 3, Franz Klammer, of Austria, was 20, and three days later he gave himself a somewhat isolated birthday present by winning the first man's downhill in the recently initiated Alpine World Cup in the first snow competition in Val-d'Isere, France. He came top of a field of 97 competitors from 25 countries, dashing the 3,410 m course (0:15 in descent) in 2 min 05.32 sec. Valery Tsygnov, Vladimir Maleyev and Sergey Chadaev, of the Soviet Union, came respectively 12th, 13th and 38th.

Klammer's comeback to the ranks of world elite is something of a surprise. He scored 23 wins in the World Cup downhill between 1974 and 1978, and won the Innsbruck Olympics downhill event. But from 1979 he found himself in trouble. His brother Klaus was severely injured and is still paralysed to this day.

That was a great psychological blow for Klammer, his performance went down, and he was not even included in the Austrian side for the Lake Placid 1980 Olympics.

On Friday, the women's Cup got under way, also in the Val-d'Isere, with a giant slalom event.

Irene Epple, of the FRG, was the fastest over a 2,080 m course (2:20 in descent and 50 and 48 gates), clocking 2 min 30.21 sec.

SHOW JUMPING

Thomas Fuchs, of Switzerland, has won the world show jumping Cup in West Berlin. As well as another two competitors he picked up no penalty points

while clocking the best time. The European zone is still led by Briton David Broome with 42 points.

WOMEN'S HANDBALL SEASON ON

USSR national line-up and Kiev Spartak Chief Coach Igor Turchin comments on the new first division championship which got afoot on December 5.

This 21st championship will be played out in six rounds, winding up on June 27. Kiev Spartak still forms the mainstay of the national side. Other club's hopefuls include

Sigita Storchon (Egle), Natalya Guskova (Selkhoztekhnika), Gennadiy Gerasimovskiy (Zaigra), and Larisa Savkina (Avtomobilist, Bakui).

The championship, he continued, will serve as a dress rehearsal for the national team for the world championship due in Hungary on December 1-14, next year.



Bandy has at long last come to Moscow, as Moscow Dynamo goes down to Krasnogorsk Zorky, 2-3 (photo). Khabarovsk Army Club continues to head the table. Photo by Sergei Proskurin

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea

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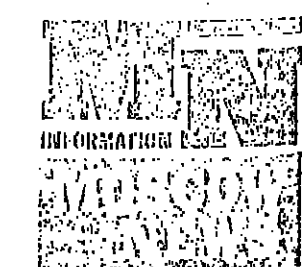
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EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow Printed at the "Izvestia" Press Moscow, USSR Published Tuesday and Saturday Index 90078

MN INFORMATION No. 97, 1981

By air - from Moscow

INFORMATION

No. 98 (310), DECEMBER 12-14, 1981

Price 5 kopeks



Twice world junior champions Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov, both 18, from Leningrad have won the pairs, the first event of the 16th International "Moskovskiy Novostel" tournament. Though only running up to national titlists Veronika PERSHINA and Marat ARBAROV (who ultimately ended in second place) after the short programme, they acquitted themselves brilliantly in a free programme display crammed with extremely complex elements to come first overall.

Third-placed Lori BAUER and Lloyd BISLER, of Canada, mounted an original and very polished display. The pairs results were so close that only very thorough calculations helped dot all the i's. Newsman who hastened to report Larisa Seleznyova's victory had later to revise their copy. Incidentally, there is an impressive array of journalists covering the event—250 correspondents.

The Soviet women's singles list is led by national champion Kira Ivanova, coached by former Soviet ace Vladimir Kovalev. The other aspirants include Anna Kondrashova, Alla Pionchikova, and 1980 "Moskovskiy Novostel" winner Svetlana Prantavizova. Alexander BUTSEV, Konstantin RAZIN

FIGURE SKATING SPECTACULAR WELL UNDER WAY

ents from 12 countries, including world news agencies, national papers, radio, TV and film companies.

WIND OF CHANGE IN PAIRS SKATING

Specialists, coaches and figure skaters alike expressed justified anxiety at the start of the season over the dwindling popularity of the pairs competition. To illustrate, the latest European championship drew only six pairs while, only recently, there were close on thirty entries for world and European championships.

The first step towards a "re-



Pairs winners Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov. Photos by Boris Kaufman



Kira Ivanova from the Moscow Region, now coached by twice world champion Vladimir Kovalev, came tops in the short programme.

birth" of the pairs event was taken by the International Skating Union, which made changes to judging procedures and requirements and specifically cut the five-minute free programme down to 4 min 30 sec. Special consideration is now given to artistic impression. The current contest has made it clear that skaters are fast adjusting to the new rules and already this season the pairs competition should regain lost ground. The most headway in this direction has been made by the Leningrad school run by Tamara and Igor Moskvins, whose charges, Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov, are world pairs titlists. Incident-

ally, Seleznyova and Makarov are in the same training group with the two champions. "My wife and I strive, apart from technical proficiency, for a technically and artistically well-balanced performance and harmonious blend of singles and pairs elements. These are the qualities which, to my mind, will determine the progress of the pairs event," Igor Moskvins told a press conference. "I believe partners should be roughly the same age and height. In other words they have to appeal to the eye. This is not to say that I reject ultra-C elements out of hand—Larisa and Oleg owe their

(Continued on page 8)

SUMMING UP THE SUBBOTNIK

The December 5 subbotnik (day of the voluntary and unpaid work) in Moscow, commemorating the 40th anniversary of the defeat of the fascist troops at the approaches to the Soviet capital, involved 6,700,000 Muscovites, who worked at their places of employment. Over a million residents, including college students and schoolchildren, cleaned up the buildings, streets and territory of the new residential areas.

The enterprises and organizations of Moscow have transferred about 23,000,000 rubles thus earned to the state budget.

NUCLEAR-POWERED SHIP FOR THE ARCTIC

Leningrad shipbuilders have designed a mammoth 260-metre-long vessel of the light-icebreaker class (LASH) with a 60,000 tonne displacement and ice-breaking capability, for Arctic travel.

The launching of the nuclear-powered icebreakers like "Leningrad", "Arktika", "Sibir" on the Arctic sea routes, with the fourth such ship, "Rossiya", now under construction at the Leningrad Baltiysky yards, have made it possible to navigate the eastern—Kara—sector of the polar seas all the year round. It is now possible to sail along the entire Northern Sea Route from the Barents Sea to the Pacific.

This route offers the most advantages. However, there is a problem, concerning the unloading in shallow water of tonnes of cargo destined for the new towns, settlements and mines on the Arctic coast. The nuclear-powered LASHs will help tackle this problem by carrying low-draft lighters as far as the mouth of the Siberian rivers, or close to shore for subsequent unloading operations.

Each LASH is designed to carry 74 lighters with 30 tonnes of cargo aboard, says deputy chief designer V. Vorobyov. A special ship crane can unload or take aboard one lighter within 15 to 20 minutes.

The new ships will have a 4000 hp nuclear plant enabling them to sail through the ice or follow in the wake of atomic icebreakers. Their manoeuvrability and ice-breaking capability are facilitated by a special device protecting the propeller and the steering blade from being crushed.

Important Initiative approved by UN

New York. The UN General Assembly has approved a declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. This declaration is regarded within the UN as a big victory for all peace forces and as being a significant step along the road towards staving off the military threat now hanging over our planet.

The document, which owes its origin to the Soviet Union and which won the support of an overwhelming number of UN members, proclaims the first use of nuclear weapons as being an extremely serious crime against humanity. The General Assembly solemnly declared that there will be no justification of, nor pardon for, officials who go ahead with first use of nuclear weapons. Delegates further stressed that the laws governing human morality and the high ideals of the UN are incompatible with any doctrine allowing for the first use of nuclear weapons and with any actions driving the world closer to catastrophe.

The declaration provides yet additional proof that the Soviet proposals for averting military danger and checking the arms race have gained worldwide support. Significantly, the USA and its closest allies voted against the Soviet initiative.

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ON VIENNA TALKS

Vienna. The 25th round has ended in Vienna of the talks concerning the mutual reductions of arms and armaments in Central Europe. On the final day the plenary meeting was addressed by the leader of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador V. Mikhailov. He summed up the results of the round and noted with regret, that it had contributed not a single agreed or stated provision to the negotiations. Neither had the delegates found any solutions regarding the prime problem of reducing the armed forces and armaments, as the West exercised no essential readiness to search for just and mutually acceptable solutions.



Hundreds of young people, both from London and other towns took part in the demonstration organized by the youth section of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and the Schools Against the Bomb organizations.

USSR-HUNGARY COOPERATION

The Soviet Union and Hungary consider their participation in the CMEA and development of socialist economic integration as an important matter. They will continue to promote to the fullest extent new methods for economic cooperation. The intense use of the opportunities offered by the International Socialist division of labour must be made, says a Soviet-Hungarian communiqué, summing up a recent visit to Hungary by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolai Tikhonov.

In comparing notes on vital international problems, the communist points out the growing anxiety caused by neo-fascist-international tensions, due to the policy of imperialism and hegemonism, forces, which threaten the international security and increase the military threat, particularly the US policy of pressuring the areas race to gain military superiority and impose its will over other nations and peoples.

These plans and actions from the most aggressive quarters of the imperialist circles are counteracted by the foreign policy of the socialist community nations.

Handwritten note: 1981 12 15

GREECE AND NATO

Athens. The Greek government is resolved to stand guard over its national sovereignty and security. It has therefore suspended a number of provisions of last year's agreement which specified its return to NATO. This was announced by the Greek Prime Minister A. Papan-

dreou on his return from Brussels where he attended the meeting of the NATO Defence Planning Committee.

It was earlier reported that for the first time in history, no final communiqué had been adopted by the committee at this meeting in view of the Greek refusal to sign the document.

PRETORIA AND TEL AVIV
LOCKED IN A NUCLEAR ALLIANCE

Lagos. The military cooperation between South Africa and Israel has intensified in their efforts to develop nuclear weapons, writes "Nigerian Herald".

Four nuclear submarines are being constructed in an atmosphere of utmost secrecy at the naval base in Simonstown. The newspaper emphasises that the course towards the building of a nuclear submarine fleet for the South African Republic results from an agreement for close

military cooperation. This agreement was signed during a secret visit to Pretoria by the Israeli Defence Minister E. Weizman, in March last year.

Israel supplies the South Africans with warships which are equipped with missiles. In return, Pretoria gives Tel Aviv financial aid in the creation of a new fighter bomber to carry nuclear weapons. Later, Tel Aviv is to supply these planes to its allies, the South African racists.

REVOLT IN CHINESE PROVINCE

Hong Kong. Reuter-TASS. A Chinese-language magazine here has reported that 3,000 disgruntled ex-soldiers staged a violent revolt in China's Guangdong Province last July.

The group, calling themselves the "disillusioned army", wounded 30 people in a three-day uprising, during which they stormed government buildings

and held Communist party officials hostage. "Zheng Ming" monthly said in its latest issue.

The revolt in the town of Meihu in Wuchuan County began in July and collapsed when its leaders surrendered, it said.

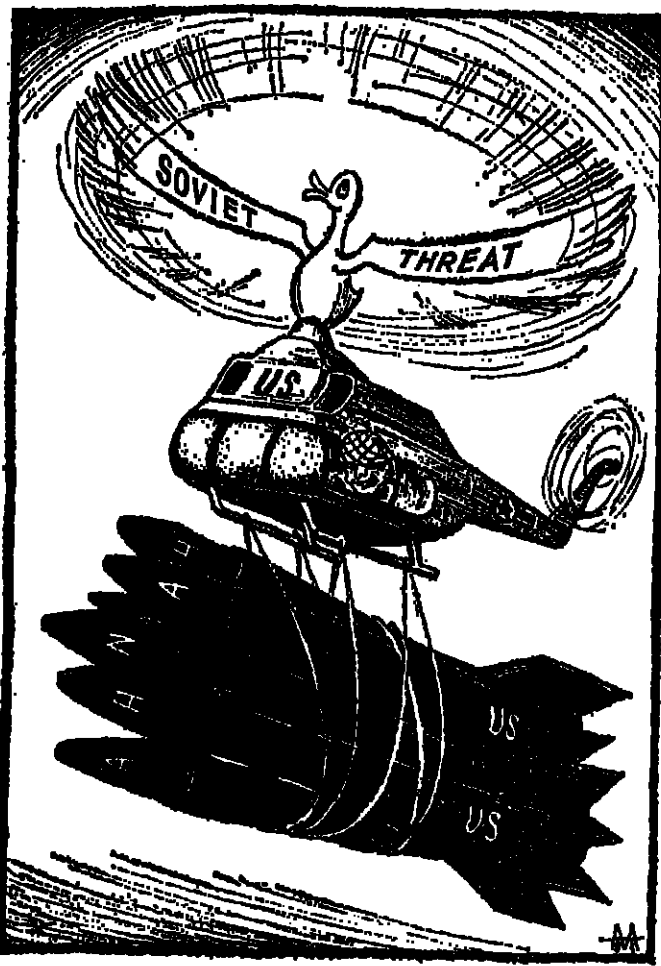
The "disillusioned army" was formed by demobilised officers who were disillusioned with army policy.

MASON LODGE OUTLAWED

Rome. The Chamber of Deputies of the Italian parliament has approved a bill dissolving the Mason Lodge P-2, resulting from the exposure of its criminal activities causing the government to resign last May.

The resolutions about the lodge, which included prominent figures in the bourgeois parties, ministers and army commanders, revealed the menace of this

centre of "invisible power", which was plotting a rightist coup in the country. The lodge was in touch both with ultra-right and leftist terrorists. It has also been uncovered that the lodge organizer and leading guide Licio Gelli, who is now hiding abroad, maintained close contacts with US special services.



Drawing by A. Andreyev

WESTERN SUPPORT
FOR RACISTS GROWS

New York. Washington and its allies are working hard to turn the Republic of South Africa into a NATO advanced post in the south of Africa in violation of a Security Council resolution concerning a mandatory embargo on arms sales to Pretoria. According to a UN Council for Namibia report the total number of RSA armed forces and police in Namibia reached 100,000 in 1981. Infantry, armoured, mechanized, airborne and police punitive battalions

are stationed at numerous bases, with some 40 of them concentrated along the Namibian-Angolan border.

The report further stresses that Western arms are being channelled through third countries, with Israel becoming an important supplier. As military operations in Namibia gain momentum, the occupation regime has stepped up recruitment of mercenaries abroad, notably in Britain, Israel and Chile.

ELECTION
PROMISES
A LIE

Washington. R. Reagan's election promises to balance the Federal budget by the 1984 fiscal year cannot be kept. Administration experts have estimated the 1981 fiscal year Federal budget deficit at 109,000 million dollars, which will escalate to reach an all time record of 162,000 million in 1984.

Seeking to balance the budget, the administration has adopted a range of measures, including extensive social programme cuts. Such appropriations for the 1982 fiscal year will be cut by nearly 40,000 million dollars.

FRENCH
MINISTER
ADMITS

Paris. A storm in March of this year in the southern Pacific blew away some of the radioactive soil kept, after nuclear tests, in special containers on the Mourourea atoll. The French atomic testing ground in the Pacific. This was revealed by French Defence Minister, Ch. Hernu, in the National Assembly.

The statement was the first formal confirmation of reports that radioactive contamination had spread over the Mourourea beaches, and might disperse further over a vast area in the southern Pacific.

HOLLAND
PUTS OFF
CRUISE MISSILE
DECISION

The Hague. Holland has officially notified its NATO partners that it will take no decision on the deployment of American cruise missiles on its territory until the end of the year.

The Dutch Defence Minister H. van Mierlo said that a decision to deploy these missiles would be unadvisable at a time when the Soviet Union and the United States were holding negotiations in Geneva to limit nuclear armaments in Europe, as it could be prejudicial to these negotiations.

FACTS
AND EVENTS

© The French farming industry, in which 4.3 million people are employed, is going through a long-drawn-out crisis. Over the years between 1974 and 1980, the peasants' incomes went down by 19.4 per cent, and this year, they are expected to fall by another 6.1 per cent. Every year, nearly 30,000 people have to leave their villages in order to find employment.

© A prominent Iranian clergyman and close aide of Iran's revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was killed in an explosion in the southern city of Shiraz, Tehran radio said. The radio said Ayatollah Abdolhossein Dashtgheyb died when a bomb blew up his car in a city street.

© OPEC Oil Ministers have almost clinched an agreement on a new price range that would include tariff cuts by Saudi Arabia and other gulf countries, delegation sources said.

FACTS
AND EVENTS

© The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has approved a master plan for the development of Kabul. This plan focuses mainly upon the construction of large residential complexes.

© More than 40 people have died, and thousands are left homeless in a devastating flood which swept the southern provinces of Thailand. Rice paddies have been washed away in an area which covers over 500,000 hectares.

© As of August 31 this year, the population of Italy was estimated at 57,240,000 people, the Central Institute of Statistics reports.

© The Peruvian newspaper "Clarito" interviewed the commander of the insurgent armed forces of Guatemala, Paulo Monsanto, who reported that at present freedom-fighters have set up armed groups over more than a half of the Guatemalan territory.

© Nearly three million Canadians (12 per cent of the population) incomes are below the official poverty line, reports Minister of Health and Welfare.

© A workshop to print forged money has been discovered by police in the town of Wittingen in the north of Switzerland. Two forgers have been arrested and a quantity of one-hundred dollar notes have been seized totalling more than three million dollars.

THE COVER UP

Bangkok. Following in each other's wake, the Foreign Ministers of Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia have visited Thailand within a short period of time. Philippines Foreign Minister will be joining this trend, visiting the country soon. During their stay in Thailand ASEAN ministers were discussing the so-called coalition government of the non-existent "democratic Kampuchea".

Meeting the leaders of the Khmer groupings in Thailand, Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister suggested that "a free coalition" should be formed in which the Pol Pot people were to remain in the background so as not to remind the public about the atrocities they had committed against the Kampuchean people.

From Paris, Prince Sihanouk sent his consent to be president of the "coalition". The leaders from Pol Pot's band, however, declare that they will not play second fiddle and will reply to the Singapore proposal in two months' time.

AN EXHIBITION
AT FRIENDSHIP
HOUSE

The exhibition of photographs entitled "The Children of the Earth", has been arranged thanks to the cooperative efforts of the "Stern" magazine and the United Nations Children's Fund. The idea belongs to Dr Karl Pawek, the famous editor who has headed for many years the Bureau of World "Stern" Exhibitions, founded originally by him. The exhibition was placed at the disposal of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies by the "Stern" magazine.

The photographs, perfectly done and mounted, are mostly in colour. There are more than 600 of them; taken in 94 countries and they cannot fail to appeal.



The US Congress has endorsed the administration's request to reintroduce back into the Navy warships which had previously been mothballed. The senators have unanimously approved an amendment allocating to the Pentagon 91 million dollars in the 1982 fiscal year to bring the "Alowa" battleship out of storage and to modernize this ship.

This photo taken from the archives depicts the battleship "Alowa" during the 1952 US war of aggression against Korea.

Science and technology

BACKGROUND OF
ZEBRA STRIPES

Physicists from the Max-Planck scientific centre, the FRG, have carried out a computer analysis on zebra stripes. They wanted to find out whether nature had endowed the animals with white stripes on a black background or with black stripes on a white background. Far from being a matter of idle curiosity this was essential for studying the evolution of the species. It proved to be a difficult and exacting problem, as the computer programme was compiled from dozens of photographs. It took the computer several attempts before it ascertained with a probability of 51 per cent that it was the white stripes that have developed on the black background.

A rather more confident answer to this question has been offered by genetics specialists from Britain, who have studied the minutest details in the pigments of zebra cells. They claim that the zebra ancestors who went around without stripes were in fact dark brown.

KOREAN LOCH NESS
MONSTER IS HUGE
BEAR

One of the most beautiful spots in North Korea is Paektu-san Mountain near the border with China in the north. After a volcano erupted here, in the 18th century, a large lake, which was given the name of Chkhon-chi, appeared at the height of three thousand metres in its crater. Tourists often come here to admire the scenic beauty. Recently some have brought back stories of a strange beast seen in the vicinity of the lake. Each time the animal was spotted at a considerable distance from human beings. Rumours about a strange animal the size of a large bull soon began to spread and attracted the attention of scientists. An expedition sent to

the lake last summer sighted the beast and took photos of it. The mysterious animal has turned out to be a huge black bear. No one knows how it got to the area.

STORAGE HEATER
FOR HOTHOUSES

French specialists have developed an unusual storage device which accumulates solar heat, releasing it when necessary.

The device, consisting of a box of black ultraviolet-proof polyethylene, is meant for use in hothouses.

The 2-litre box contains hydrated salts on a sodium base, which under temperatures of 15-6 degrees Centigrade are transformed from liquid into solid state. During the day, under the impact of solar light, the salts remain in liquid state and accumulate heat, while at night, when temperatures drop below melting point, they solidify with the release of accumulated heat.

ARGUING WITH
A COMPUTER

It has been proved that rather than registering individual letters, the eye chooses automatically, depending on the complexity of the material, groups of letters of varying lengths. A fast reader, who can cope with 350 words per minute, takes a hundredth fraction of a second to "recognize" one letter.

Is it possible for the human eye to take in information at a greater speed? Since scientists themselves have been unable to answer this question, Dr Raymond Briggs, from the California Institute of Technology, resorted to the help of a computer which replied: "No". Nevertheless, Dr Briggs believes that the computer is "not entirely convinced" by its verdict.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

USA BUILDS UP MILITARY PRESENCE
IN INDIAN OCEAN

The Comoro Islands are another victim of American intrigue in the Indian Ocean, writes Vsevolod Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA. Washington is bent on getting full control of the port of Moroni on the islands and on converting it into a big naval base. Seeking Comoro Islands government consent for its plans, Washington combines threats with promises capitulating on the republic's economic difficulties.

Ovchinnikov points out that the port of Moroni lies about half-way between Diego Garcia and the Simonstown naval base in South Africa, which for a long time has been used by the United States and other NATO countries as a base for their naval vessels. For their part, the South African racists have betrayed their aggressive designs by attempting a military coup in the Seychelles nearby.

Ten years ago the UN General Assembly adopted a declaration calling for the Indian Ocean to be turned into a zone of peace. In order to produce a relevant agreement it was planned to hold an international conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo this year. This UN decision has not been implemented because of sabotage from Washington.

MADRID MEETING: HOPES OF SUCCESS

The Soviet representatives in Madrid believe that if the Western powers stop pressing for unilateral advantages and embark on the search for mutually acceptable decisions, it will be possible to agree on outstanding issues and attain understanding, says the NEW TIMES weekly, commenting on the Madrid meeting between representatives of those states participating in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Madrid meeting, the paper emphasizes, is being held against a background of a genuine explosion of political activity by the masses. Hundreds of thousands of men and women in West European countries are taking part in anti-war demonstrations demanding that the NATO decision to entangle Europe with another bunch of nuclear missile weapons be cancelled. The struggle for peace, undertaken against another spiral in the arms race as held out to Europe by American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, has become a major factor in political and public life.

EXAMPLE OF MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL
COOPERATION

Cooperation between the USSR and newly free countries is an example of economic relations, based on the principles of mutual benefit, equality and respect for sovereignty, the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal writes.

Soviet aid is directed above all at establishing and strengthening the state sector in these countries and at promoting their industrialization. It is stressed in the article. The assistance afforded by the Soviet Union in the construction of a large number of key enterprises in developing countries noticeably helps increase the employment of the population and build up the working class and skilled cadres.

Noting that imported technology and associated technical know-how produce a positive effect only provided they are accompanied by the mass training of local specialists, the journal points out that more than 500,000 technicians and skilled workers have been trained with the help of Soviet specialists during the period that the USSR has cooperated with developing countries.

POLISH CRISIS GETS WORSE

Reports from Poland say the counterrevolutionary forces are expanding the front of their open struggle against the PZWP, the government and socialism. In many provinces, "Solidarity" leaders have declared a strike alert. Strike actions have been taken in many colleges and universities. Rural "Solidarity" is exerting more and more pressure on the authorities, TASS comments.

The leaders of local "Solidarity" branches have started to set up "shock groups" at enterprises. Each group consists of between 250 and 300 people. There have been cases of weapons and explosives being stolen from government depots. Threats are being made that should the Solidarity not immediately take decisions favourable to "Solidarity", the latter will then hold so-called free elections and establish a parliament to carry out "Solidarity" policies. An open attack has been started on the present electoral system.

This is accompanied by attacks against Poland's allied links. Some provocative elements call into question the existing Soviet-Polish border and make false insinuations with reference to the Soviet Army's liberation of Poland from Hitlerite invaders. All this is cause for the legitimate indignation of the Soviet people, TASS stresses.

VIEWPOINT

LEV SEMEIKO

REAGAN'S
'ZERO OPTION'

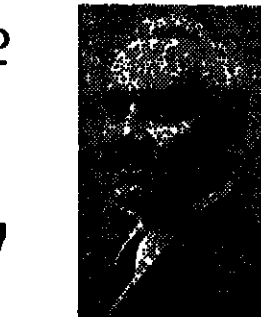
American President Ronald Reagan has claimed that the issue of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is an extremely confused one and that, to solve it, the solution itself should be simplified. On balance, the idea has something going for it, but things would be made easier if any such solution hinged on the simple principle of parity and on the equal security of both sides. Regrettably, the Reagan variant, the so-called "zero option", is based on a totally different concept of military superiority.

At present both sides have roughly 1,000 medium-range nuclear weapons carriers in Europe, including 700 belonging to the United States. Reagan came forward with what is, as he sees it, a strikingly simple solution — all of the NATO missile and medium-range bombers should remain where they are, while the USSR should dismantle about half of its 1,000 carriers in return.

NATO would cancel the deployment in Europe of 600 new missiles planned for 1983.

Reagan's proposal is indicative not only of his wishful thinking but also of Washington's obsession with gaining European strategic advantage. Under the "zero option", adopted two years ago in Brussels, NATO would have obtained roughly 1.5-fold superiority in medium-range carriers (1,600 for NATO as against 1,000 for the Soviet Union). Reagan's "zero option", on the other hand, gives the Western bloc a two-fold advantage (1,000 carriers for NATO as against approximately 500 Soviet carriers). This is a considerable strategic option, a way of gaining European military superiority through disarmament rather than the usual arms race.

The "zero option" idea fails to take some elementary factors into account.



counterbalance to the former. The option would leave intact NATO's 430 nuclear medium-range ballistic missiles.

Third, the unconstructive nature of the "zero option" would invite definite Soviet objections, which would naturally protract the Geneva talks. But isn't this exactly what America really wants? There is less than two years to go before the first Pershing-2 and Tomahawk missiles are introduced into Europe in the autumn of 1983. Might it not then be said again that the arms race proceeds faster than the talks?

At present America appears to be following a more conciliatory line but not because it has revised its overall policy. In fact, its plans for strategic and "Eurostrategic" nuclear rearmament have not been scrapped. Its policy has both strategic and tactical aspects, and the "zero option" is the tactic employed to win military advantage. It would appear that America is seeking to be able to start deploying its Euromissiles in any situation rather than to cancel their deployment.

A genuine "zero option" requires the complete renunciation by both sides of any nuclear weapons in Europe, including medium-range weapons. Such is the strategy of Soviet policy, wedded as it is to general and complete disarmament.

Round the Soviet Union

● **ANOTHER OIL DEPOSIT IS NOW IN OPERATION IN UDMURTIA.** The crude oil obtained from the initial wells has been dispatched along the 30-km underground pipeline to the Klenop-Naberezhniye Chelny trunkline. In the current five-year period it is planned to extract over 45 million tonnes of fuel in the autonomous republic. This will be more than the amount produced in the two previous five-year periods.

● **THE NEW AIRPORT OPERATING FROM TAKSIMO HAS STARTED A REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICES EXTENDING ALONG THE BAM ROUTE IN THE NORTH OF BURYATIA.** Now all the settlements in this section of the Baikal-Amur Railway will be linked with a reliable air service. This airport was built on the mandate of young voters.

● **THE USE OF LASER SOURCES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SEMICONDUCTOR MATERIALS AND POLYMER COMPOUNDS** is the subject of an all-Union conference being held in Leningrad. The problems discussed are centred around the use of laser equipment in metallurgy, medicine and biology as well as the synthesis of new chemical compounds.

● **THE FIRST MASS PRODUCED TUNA-FISH SEINER, THE FIRST IN A NEW SERIES, IS CURRENTLY HEADED FOR THE SHORES OF THE BALTIC SEA.** It was built at the Kiev Leningradskaya Kuznitsa shipyards. These vessels fitted out with modern equipment will boost the catch of tuna-fish.

● **IN BAKU, STUDENTS FROM UN COURSES, REPRESENTING THE PHILIPPINES, INDIA, ETHIOPIA, UGANDA, AND OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE STUDIED VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT IN A SOCIALIST SOCIETY.** Visitors travelled to the oil fields and rural districts in Azerbaijan and were met by leaders of the State Planning Committee of the republic, Ministries for Public Health, Education, Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.

The Soviet Union is rich in its folk handicrafts. Palekh and Fedoskino boxes, painted ware from Khokhloma and Bogorodskoe, painted iron trays from Zhostovo and toys from Dymkovo. The blue and white Gzhel china is also world famous.

The first mention we have of pottery workshops at Gzhel, a locality outside Moscow, is found in the writings of Moscow Prince Ivan Kalita, dated 1328. This would seem to indicate that craftsmen had been living and working at Gzhel for some time before this as they were known about in Moscow and other Russian towns.

But though the exact date that this world-famous china came to life has been lost in the mists of time, the traditions of the first potters who made it have by no means been forgotten: the famous blue and white "trade-mark" of



Tatyana Dunashova has been with the Gzhel China Works for more than forty years.

Photo by Sergei Skleznev

BLUE AND WHITE GZHEL CHINA

Gzhel china continues today as strong as ever.

One thousand workers are employed at Gzhel at the present time. More than 100 different designs worth up to four million roubles are produced off the

Gzhel pottery wheels each year. Gzhel china is so popular, however, that it is hard to find it in the shops. Toys, fairyland heroes, figures from peasant life, domestic and wild animals are sculpted according to traditional motifs: they are comic, good-natured and intricate. The Gzhel potters also make kumgans (small teapots), drinking vessels, jugs for kvass (a traditional Russian drink made from bread), jugs of all sizes, plates, candlesticks, vases, sugar-bowls and boxes. The Gzhel samovar is a newcomer to the scene: it was designed by artist Lyudmila Azarova.

Gzhel ware is displayed at dozens of exhibitions, both at home and abroad. Incidentally the cups awarded 'this year at the international contests for the "Moskovskiy Novost'" prize for gymnastics were made by Gzhel craftsmen.



ATOMIC POWER IN THE UKRAINE

A generating unit with a capacity of one million kilowatts has been connected to the network of the Chernobylskaya atomic power station named after V. I. Lenin. This is already the third such unit built at the station, which initiated the development of atomic power engineering in the republic.

The Chernobylskaya millonaire opens the five-year programme for putting into use generating units of increased capacity at the atomic power stations of the Ukraine, said A. Makukhin, Minister of Power Development and Electrification of the Ukrainian republic. In the future such generating units will be included into the large atomic and thermal power stations presently under construction. When these stations are completed, the fuel and energy balance of the republic will improve considerably. Millions of tonnes of organic fuel, whose extraction is becoming more difficult from year to year, will be saved.

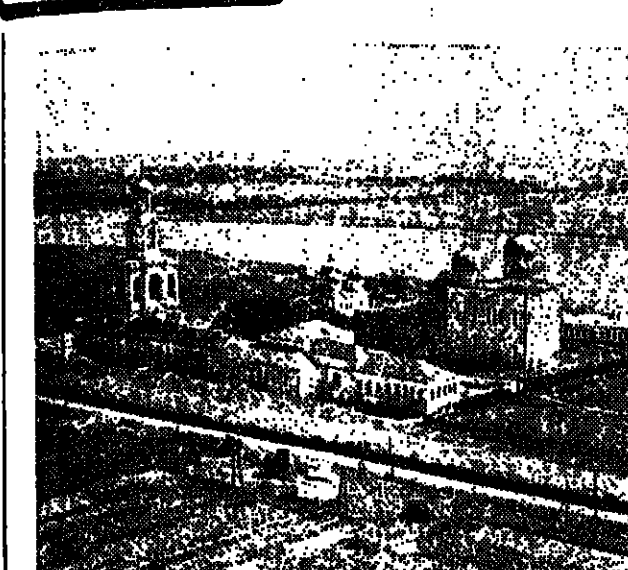
SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES FROM THE MOUNTAINS OF BADAKHSHAN

A large collection of graceful items made of Pamir amethyst has been dispatched from the mountains of Badakhshan, to the jewellers of this country, where they will be mounted into gold and silver frame.

The Pamir Mountains contain a wealth of various stones, such as rubies, lazurite, onyx, marble, jasper and others.

A large stone cutting shop is functioning on the Pamirs. The premises for this new enterprise are presently being designed by Tajik and Leningrad specialists. Here pre-processed cut stones will be supplied to jewellers, or will be made into end products. After the samples recently discovered by ethnographers, the Tajiks plan to revive the arts of the ancient eastern masters.

Places to visit



The Yuriev Monastery built in the 11th century by Novgorod masters.

Novgorod - centre of Old Russian culture

Innumerable monasteries, cathedrals and churches branch off from the pink-walled Kremlin dotting the banks of the Volkhov River. In fact there are more than 4,000 historic and cultural monuments in this area. Many of these ancient buildings, although no longer used for worship, serve as a reminder of the skills in architecture, stone cutting and artistic rendering practised by the Novgorod people.

A Gospel found by the Novgorod museum-reserves, has been dated as more than 400 years old. According to the museum this edition contained about 600 pages and was printed in 1554-1564, in Novgorod. Ten copies were made but only one has reached us. The printer, however, remains unknown, but the names of the letter cutters are recorded as Vasyuk Nikiforov and Markusha Nefedov. Both craftsmen were later called by the writ of Ivan the Terrible to the Ivan Pyodorov printshop in Moscow.

OF INTEREST

ORCHESTRA OF CHIMING CLOCKS

From time to time, Vasily Mikhailov's home is filled with beautiful music: an "orchestra" of chiming with bells, melodies and other sounds. Mikhailov lives in Ryazan and has more than 60 different makes of clocks. Each clock "sings" with its own voice, and keeps

very accurate time. Many clocks bear Mikhailov's personal trade mark.

Mikhailov is extremely proud of a large grandfather clock, with a calendar, showing the day, week and month of the year, and, in particular, important holidays.

He spent four years making this clock which has been working perfectly now for four decades. Only the clock's springs are factory-made, everything else Mikhailov constructs himself according to his own designs.

Science and technology

LEARN SELF-CONTROL

For a long time it was believed that such objective factors as heartbeat frequency and the rhythm of an electroencephalogram were beyond human control. But scientists at the Leningrad I. P. Pavlov Institute of Physiology, at the USSR Academy of Sciences, have discovered that ordinary people, after a short training session can change both the frequency of heartbeat and the rhythm of an electroencephalogram. The two processes, moreover, are interconnected and the limits of the change are fairly wide-ranging: a person can make his heart beat increase or decrease by ten beats per minute. This ability to control the activity of the heart and brain can be used to combat neurosis.

A SHIPWRECK OR A SUBMERGED TOWN?

The storm raged near Cape Melovy on the Caspian Sea for several days. When the sea finally calmed, ancient ceramic vessel fragments were found washed up on the beach, by a group of schoolchildren. The regional history museum took interest in the finds, resulting in an expedition sent from the Institute of Archaeology of the USSR Academy of Sciences. They determined that the mysterious vessels were made approximately between the 10th and 12th centuries.

Yet, how did these ancient relics find their way to this

seaside bay? Opinions divide, some historians believing that a ship loaded with these vessels was wrecked off the desolate Cape Mangyshlak. While others believe that a town existed in this area and was submerged by the Caspian Sea a long time ago. The latter hypothesis has a certain foundation underlying its reasoning. Some time ago the mysterious town Byandovan was discovered off the opposite coast of the Caspian. This town was flooded, during the same period of time given to the manufacture of the vessels.

A similar tragedy could have happened in the vicinity of the town of Shevchenko. The mystery, however, may be solved as frogmen will find the seafloor and the vessels will receive greater scrutiny by experts.

FOLK MEDICINE IS THE ANSWER

The turpentine marle from pine and fir, has been used in folk medicine since time immemorial as an anti-microbe cure. It has recently helped the scientists in the Timber Chemistry Institute of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences develop a pesticide harmless to plants, animals and people.

The institute succeeded through chemical means to strengthen the biological activity of separated natural acids. The resulting preparation eliminates the growth of microscopic fungi, which previously caused mildew in grain crops, flowers and berries. This new formula both cures and prevents the spreading of the disease in flora. This conclusion was made by botanists who staged experiments in fields and greenhouses.

OLD RIGA RECONSTRUCTED

The old galleries of Riga, which housed the shops of small-scale merchants 100 years ago, are now being renovated for the use of specialized stores dealing in goods for sports and tourism. After reconstruction this architectural monument of the 19th century will acquire the characteristic features of a modern trading complex. This decision was undertaken by the Executive Committee of the Riga City Soviet. Specialists have calculated that the reconstruction will be 10-12 times cheaper than

a new building, and the trade organizations of the Latvian capital agreed with this estimate.

Second-hand shops will occupy a whole block in the old storage facilities. Shops selling musical instruments and other entertainment paraphernalia will also be included in the new complex.

This recently adopted programme envisages a twofold increase by 1985 of trade, without any need of building new premises.

VIEWPOINT

Man, medicine and technological revolution

Mark MIRSKEY,
Candidate of Medical Sciences

In Moscow recently the All-Union Scientific Society for Medical Technology held its second congress. Ten million scientists, engineers and specialists from diverse fields make up the society's membership.

Science and technology have produced a veritable revolution in medicine. Doctors are now able to give a more detailed explanation of both normal and abnormal processes in the human body, and many new methods have been devised for diagnosing, treating, and preventing disease.

Electronic optics has enabled doctors to visualize the structure of the cell, to see infinitesimally small formations within it, and to perceive a virus.

Many new methods have been found of restoring the failing functions of the body. Some new equipment in this field includes the kidney machine, artificial lungs, electronic pacemakers and heart defibrillation devices. Such machines have saved many lives.

In recent years efforts have been made to create an artificial heart. Such a heart has been used to support the life of animals for lengthy periods of time. Work in this field is being conducted jointly by Soviet and American scientists. The time is not far off when, in emergencies, doctors will be able to exchange the defective human heart for a man-made one.

Considerable experience has been gained in replacing blood vessels, tissues and bones by plastic parts.

Physicists have found new sources of radiation for cancer treatment. Although not a complete substitute for the lancet these sources often provide an effective means for treating tumours. Ultrasound is being used in diagnostics and treatment.

In surgery, successful use has been made of lasers which, for example, "weld" the retina back into place in cases which before led to blindness, to burn out malignant tumours, to stopping bleeding, and to many other operations.

One of the most important achievements in modern science is the creation of computers, which together with other electronic equipment, act as reliable allies for doctors in diagnostics and treatment.

Hopful prospects have been opened up for transplanting vital parts of the body, for instance, kidneys, liver and heart.

Like other fields of natural science, medicine today, by making use of methods drawn from mathematics, cybernetics, physics and chemistry is becoming an increasingly exact science.

Let me quote two sets of figures.

Over the past five years about 800 artificial hearts have been used in the USSR.

As for the technology for the artificial kidney, Soviet doctors have managed to produce 30 artificial kidneys in the development and production of which the best services and

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ADVANCEMENT IN NUCLEAR POWER

In the review of the book "Nuclear Power Industry" by Andrei Petrosyan, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Atomic Energy, the newspaper PRAVDA comments that no other technology developed so rapidly as the nuclear power industry.

At the beginning of 1981, the total capacity of the world's atomic power stations amounts to about 140 million kilowatts. And by the beginning of the 21st century this capacity will grow nearly ten times. According to various forecasts, the share of the world's nuclear power industry will cater for 25-40 per cent of the total electric power produced in the world.

Such a rapid growth was caused by a number of increasing factors, the author writes further. On the one hand, we face the depletion of fossil fuels, and on the other, man's energy requirement is always on the rise. The use of uranium considerably helped solve this problem, but required the strenuous efforts of scientists, designers and material technologists. The development of the nuclear power industry is now fully justified not only economically but also ecologically. The atomic power stations do not contaminate either the water or the air and do not need oxygen to burn fuel.

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF ECOLOGY

Over the past few decades concern over ecology has developed into a global problem, writes Academician Yuryy Pyodkov in IZVESTIYA. The Academician says that there is a noticeable drop in global reserves of oil, coal and some other mineral resources.

Increasing use is being made of renewable resources such as water, timber and fish.

Nearly 10 per cent of the total land surface of our earth has been utilized for the construction of cities and roads, for timber-felling, ploughing up of steppe land, and for drainage purposes.

The depletion of reserves does not mean, however, that it becomes increasingly hard to meet human needs. New avenues are being continuously explored. Seventy years ago, for instance, it would have been impossible to imagine the production of clothes from synthetic fibres or energy from nuclear reaction. New solutions appear even quicker than traditional resources are depleted. Nor is there any reason why our descendants shouldn't move further and faster in the same direction that we have.

'ARE WE BEING WATCHED?'

An all-Union symposium on searching for extraterrestrial intelligence is being held in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia. On this question the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA published an article written by Yevgeniy Tretiyak, Deputy Director of the Institute of Radiophysics, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences.

There are scientists who maintain that no other civilisation in the universe exists but ours. Others, including the author, believe that the absence of signals is no proof of the absence of other intelligence. In the future this unknown intelligence may turn its signals in the direction where we on earth can pick them up.

Our temple "earth" must think in the same way as we do. It surely asks itself the question: are we alone in the universe and will any day looking for possible signals?

The task of the scientists and its intelligence may equally be utterly different from ours. The scientist

continues that all reasonable aliens having covered the road of evolution must in principle have a similar logic. There is no reason to consider that they have already visited the earth incognito and the notorious "flying saucers" are their envoys. In some cases an unexperienced observer can mistake stars as UFOs resulting in efforts which attempt to label these sightings as "the invasion of Martians". The difficulty in studying the problem is that this phenomenon cannot be reproduced in the laboratory. So far we can only maintain that the nature of this life remains an unsolved mystery and only science can answer it.

HOW TO IMPROVE ONE'S HEALTH

What makes enthusiasts of winter swimming, or "watruses" as they are often called, take a dip in the ice-hole almost every day?

All will envy the strong health and vigour of those who are fond of icy water, writes Prof. V. Bogolyubov, Doctor of Science (Medicine) and Director of the Central Research Institute of Resort Studies and Physiotherapy, in VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA. But not everyone, however, can cope with such a tough physical load.

Such hardness calls for lengthy and sometimes years of training.

As a result of many years of research our Institute has worked out five comprehensive highly-effective programmes for toughening oneself up on the basis of natural factors. Air-baths as well as long walks are of effective ways of strengthening the organism. Dry trowel and sleeping with the window open are also recommended.

A potent, or even total, refusal to take medicine, is desirable. It is the best way of developing an in-built protection against possible disease.

KIEV'S GOLDEN GATE

Standing on the hill in the centre of Kiev, one can see walls made of ancient bricks and wild stones standing amid maples and lindens. These are the remnants of the thousands-year-old Golden Gate, the main entrance into medieval Kiev. During the celebrations marking the 1500th anniversary of the city, the Kievans and their visitors will view the Gate in their original state from the times of Grand Prince Yaroslav the Wise.

On this site, he defeated the Pechenegs, and, to mark his victory, he built the Gate and the Annunciation Church, situated above the gates. The walls and ramparts on them protected the city against invaders while the entrance doors were coated with gilded copper sheets similar to the Golden Gate in Constantinople. The dome of the Annunciation Church was also covered in gleaming gold. This splendid gate served as an imposing ceremonial entrance into the city.

The population of Kiev, "the Mother of Russian cities", was then 100,000 compared with Western Europe's largest cities of London and Paris whose population reached only 20-25 thousand inhabitants.

In 1048, the Gate was approached by a French Embassy sent from King Henry I of Capetian asking on his behalf for the hand of Anna, the daughter of the Kievian Prince, in marriage. Due to a series of royal marriages many ceremonial corteges have passed beneath this golden gate.

Elizabeth, a daughter of Yaroslav the Wise, married the Norwegian King Harald the Hard-Ruler. Yaroslav's younger daughter became the Hungarian Queen, the Prince's sister was married to King Kasimira of Poland, and Yaroslav's son Yaroslav married the Polish King's daughter.



The Golden Gate after restoration.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

RODION NAKHAPETOV



Once, in answer to a journalist's question, actor and director Rodion Nakhapetov said his most cherished dream was to shoot a film telling the story of how, in the last war, as yet unborn, he crossed the frontlines with his mother, a liaison officer for the "Motherland" guerrilla detachment. That would be a film, he said, about a person, very close to me.

As I see it, such a film would not only pay homage to the exploits of guerrilla liaison officer Galina Prokopenko, but would also partly lift the veil of secrecy surrounding Rodion himself—because Nakhapetov's cinematic activities have obviously been affected by the somewhat romantic history of his birth (while still in his mother's womb he spent some time in a Gestapo dungeon), and by the whole story of his mother's life. Though mortally ill, she kept on teaching and

wrote a history of her guerrilla detachment. This might have something to do with the fact that people he plays in films are so very pure and uncorrupted and appear to be so amazingly youthful, even though, as it happens, Rodion always acts the parts of people older than himself.

This could also be the reason why, fresh from the Institute of Cinematography, he was already spiritually mature enough to act the part of Vladimir Lenin (an extremely difficult but, in his admission, his most favourite role) in Mark Donosov's diptych "A Mother's Heart" and "A Mother's Faithfulness". This could be the reason why directors so readily cast him in the parts of romantic heroes who find themselves in emergency situations—like intelligence officer Maxim Iyev, for instance, in Boris Grigoryev's film "The Password Is Not Needed" (script by Yulian Semenov), or cameraman Polotsky in Nikita Mikhalkov's "The Slave of Love" and fiery revolutionary Benedicto in Vyacheslav Zaslavskiy's "The Sweet Word—Liberty".

Romanticism and spirituality are inherent in practically all Nakhapetov's roles. Even when subject "to confused feelings", his heroes still retain their spiritual integrity and stick by their moral maxims. Investigator Shabanov in Gleb Pantlov's "Valentina", one of Nakhapetov's more recent film appearances, is a more complex character: he is not as straightforward and uncompromising as Nakhapetov's heroes in the films "Young Lovers" and "Tenderness" by Uzbek director Elyer Ishmukhammedov, but he too is not without firm moral fibre and purity of heart. But what are the ingredients of this spiritual harmony, which thematically underlines Nakhapetov's activities as actor and director? If we recollect all his works in films (he has already directed four movies, "With and Without You", "To the End of the Earth", "Enemies", and "Don't Shoot at the White Swans"), giving due credit to his creative style and professionalism, we find that there is one quality above all others, that lies at the basis of his work—and that is love. Love is the strongest thing in the world, which achieves the impossible and which can radically change the course of one's life.

Vera ZHELOVA

Photo by Valery Plotnikov

PERFORMANCE OF YOUNG PUPPETEERS

The members of the children's club "Young Puppeteers", founded in Minsk, were granted the right of performing on the professional stage. This young artists performed their first opening play, "The Turnip" on the stage of the State Puppet Theatre.

The children prepared this performance without any outside help: they wrote the script, made puppets and painted the scenery. Their patrons—mostly professional actors—helped set up the club attached to the theatre. Under their guidance the children successfully produced several plays performed on the school stage. Having obtained the fundamental knowledge essential to the art, actors progressed onwards becoming the organisers for the puppet circles in their schools.

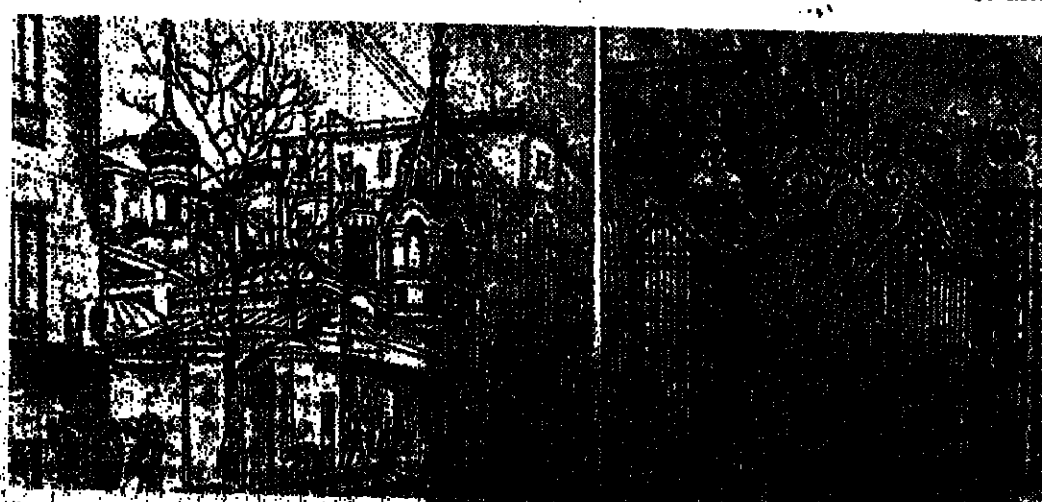
Twice a month playwrights, producers, composers and actors give lessons of aesthetics at schools, palaces of culture and rural clubs. Due to the initiative of professional artists traditional

exhibitions "We are drawing for the theatre" were arranged. The children keen on scenography actively participated in these exhibitions.

'LA SYLPHIDE' MAKES A COME-BACK

The first night has taken place at the Leningrad Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre of a new production of "La Sylphide", choreography by the 19th-century ballet master, Auguste Bourmestre and to music by Hermann Lœvenskjöld. "La Sylphide" was first danced in St Petersburg (today Leningrad) one and a half centuries ago. It was then dropped from the repertoire for many years. The main roles in the present production are being performed by the young soloists—

Galina Mezentsava and Yevgeny Nedfa. Robert Lyuter is conductor and musical director. Blaz Marianna von Rosen, the Danish ballet master, who herself danced the lead in "La Sylphide" in the past, has worked on the present production. In the present season she will produce "Naples", another ballet by her well-known fellow countryman, at the Kirov Theatre. It will be the first time that this work has been seen here.



A series of drawings by artist Zakharov, devoted to the exhibition Hall of the USSR Artists Union (13 Ust'yevich St.). They form part of an exhibition of works of art entered for the State Prize for 1981. Paintings, drawings, sculptures, and decorative and applied works of art are among the items on view. Zakharov, "Akstov Lane", "Winter on Breitenka Boulevard".

WINNERS OF NATIONAL PIANO COMPETITION ANNOUNCED

Another National Piano Competition has ended in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. The participants displayed excellent technique and striking individuality, said composer Otar Takhtashvili, chairman of the competition jury.

Mikhail Veremolayev, an assistant professor at the Moscow Conservatoire, was awarded the first prize. Nino Kereselidze won

second prize, and Dmitry Gaiduk, a third-year student at the Moscow Conservatoire, the third.

For me, Nino Kereselidze was a sensation. This talented girl has a high degree of virtuosity and a lively perception. Her victory in the national competition gives her the right to take part in the Tchaikovsky International Music Competition, and I am certain that she will be a success.

REVIVED MUSIC

Music long forgotten was played at a concert given by the Chamber Orchestra of the Vladimir Regional Philharmonic Society in Moscow's Znamensky Cathedral in Zaryadye.

The ensemble was founded five years ago and initially consisted of graduates from the Gnessin State Musical and Pedagogical Institute and Moscow Conservatoire. "We were en-

thralled by the idea of playing ancient music with historical authenticity and strictly according to the original texts," says the artistic director Viktor Korachyev. The repertoire of the ensemble includes many great but sometimes forgotten pieces of work. The ensemble plays music composed by the serfs of Count Sheremetev and excerpts from old Russian operas and ballets.

GEORGIAN PANTOMIME COMES TO MOSCOW

Georgia's State Pantomime Theatre, now in the Soviet capital on its second visit, is a professional pantomime company in the country.

Although it was founded quite recently—on January 1, 1976, the theatre has acquired a distinct creative style of its own and its actors are in complete command of their emotional and plastic expressive means. The

company's artistic evolution is linked with the name of its founder and present art director, Amiran Shalikaishvili, who collected together a group of pantomime enthusiasts in 1964. Shalikaishvili's aim is to advance the rich traditions of Georgian theatre, included in the theatre's repertoire is the heroic play after Leonid Brezhnev's book "The Little Land".



A scene from "Electra" performed by the Pantomime Theatre.

WHAT'S ON!

December 12-14

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo), 12 (mat), 14—Variety concert, 12 (eve)—Concert by the Alexandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble, 13 (mat)—Gyrovets, Carls (ol Colobran), "Nathalie" (performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble), Bolshoi Theatre performance, 13 (eve)—Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 12, 13 (mat)—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera), 13 (eve)—Concert by the orchestra soloist, Timofey Dokshitzer.

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 12—Offenbach, "La Belle Helene" (opera), 13 (mat)—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet), 13 (eve)—Mozart, "La flûte enchantée" (opera), 14—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (Pushkinskaya St.), 12—Liyub, "Comrade Lyubov", 13 (mat)—Gladkov, "Khobabych", 13 (eve)—Kalmat, "Maritza", 14—Gladkovsky, "Quadrille".

FILMS

The Right to Shoot (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

About the difficult work of Soviet frontier-soldiers. Cinemat "Leningrad" (12 Water Uilbricht St.). Metro Sokol. Trolleybuses 6, 43. Chosen by the Great Spirit (Mexico).

About the proud and freedom-loving Indian people, and their fight for independence. Cinemat "Novorossiysk" (18/24 Chernyshevskogo St.). Metro Kuraskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvetakaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel), 12, 13—"My Gold Moscow" a variety performance, marking the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory over the fascists outside Moscow.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berezhnevskaya Embankment), 12 (mat)—A Singer's Monologues, with Alla Pugacheva accom-

120 AGREEMENTS

More than 120 intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements on scientific and technological matters, including the cooperation in economic and production fields, have been concluded with the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. Numerous other contracts concerning specific problems and subjects were also concluded.

In the past few years cooperation has existed in the spheres of atomic power engineering, agricultural machine-building, instrument making, crop-growing and livestock-raising, in metal coating and in environmental protection.

An example of this cooperation was the creation of parallel installations for the manufacture of polyethylene in Novopolotsk and the Leningrad works in the GDR. Experimental blocks of plants have been designed, and scientific instruments and medical apparatuses have been improved.

Now specialists of the GDR and the USSR concentrate on joint work in electronics, automatic devices and consumer goods.

THE ICARUS BUSES

The Hungarian factory which builds Icarus buses produces about 10 per cent of the world's export of such buses. The buses can be seen in 46 countries, their numbers exceeding 100,000.

Hungarian buses are used by almost 400 Soviet transport depots. The buses differ in size, some are very small, only 6.5 metres long, while others, made of two sections, are 18 metres long. In the course of the recent five years, 32,000 Icarus buses have appeared on Soviet roads.



Soviet and Peruvian experts at one of the Olmos projects.

USSR-PERU: COOPERATION CONTINUES

Dozens of countries displayed their goods, ranging from unique handicrafts to heavy equipment at the 12th Pacific Fair in Lima. It is the fourth time that the Soviet Union, represented by its 12 foreign trade associations, has taken part in the fair.

Peru businessmen have come to recognize that Soviet goods are characterized by their high standards. It is no more chance that our machine-tools, tractors, helicopters, cars, mining equip-

ment and much more can be seen all over Peru, along the coast, in the Andes and in the sierra.

The Peruvians are particularly interested, and this arouses animated comment in the local press, in cooperation with the USSR in capital construction. Our two countries already have some experience in this field: not so long ago, the first section of a large fish processing complex built with the active



The inhabitants of an Allpina settlement receive a new consignment of Belarus tractors.

SPORTS

BANDY

Dynamo Stadium. Small Sports Arena, 12—Moscow Dynamo v Novosibirsk Shinnelash, 1 p.m.

SKATING

Dynamo Aquatic Stadium Artificial Track (39 Leningradskoye Highway), 12, 13—Russian Federation v Sweden traditional skating competition. Both days at noon. 14—Moscow v Leningrad traditional skating competition, 6 p.m.

BOXING

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (24 Leningradsky Prospekt), 12, 13—Sergei Sivko Memorial. At 3 p.m. on December 12, and at 1 p.m. on 13.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 13—Racing and Trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

December 12-14

Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear intervals at the beginning and the end of the period. The most intensive snow on December 13. Wind S to W, Night 5°C and milder 1°C to minus 5°C during the day (on December 13, the night 5°C and night and during the day).

participation of the USSR went into operation in Palta, in the north of the country. Soviet specialists also made a major design and survey work connected with the Olmos project, which provides for diverting part of the rivers in the Amazon basin to the western slopes of the Andes, for the irrigation of over 100,000 hectares of land, for the construction of reservoirs and two hydropower stations having a total capacity of 600,000 kilowatts. The Olmos project quite rightly figures on the Soviet pavilion stands.

Soviet participation in the fair, which closed the other day, will undoubtedly serve to strengthen and expand trade and economic contacts between Peru and the USSR.

Intourist news

SPUTNIK GUESTS

Within the space of a few days a group of young Frenchmen and women were able to see the sights of Moscow. They also attended the weekly gymnastics championships and visited the City International Club and a secondary school. They were shown the sites of former battlefields near Moscow. We arrived in the capital

ATTENTION

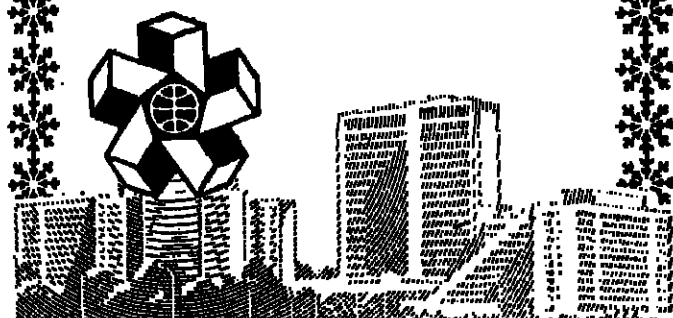
ALL FOREIGN

VISITORS TO MOSCOW!

ON DECEMBER 25, MOSCOW'S CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES (12 KRASNOPRESNENSKAYA EMBANKMENT) IS ARRANGING A CHRISTMAS DINNER. IN ADDITION TO AN EXQUISITE TABLE, THE PROGRAMME WILL INCLUDE A CONCERT OF CHOIR MUSIC AND A FLOOR SHOW.

ALL GUESTS WILL BE WELCOMED BY SANTA CLAUS!

Bookings either by phone: 253-77-29, 253-77-25 or by telex: 411486 SOVIN SU.



SOVINCENTR

MORE TRADE URGED

Delegates to the two-day conference, held by the Japanese-Soviet Trade Association in Tokyo, called for a further expansion of mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union. The conference discussed the present state of, and prospects for, trade between Japanese companies—members of the Association and Soviet dealers in foreign trade.

The Japanese business community is showing an increasing interest in the promotion of ties with the Soviet Union—our closest neighbour and traditional trading partner. This is confirmed by the fact that in recent years there has been a fourfold increase in association membership which now totals 45 firms, said S. Yokokawa, President of the Association. We import Soviet industrial products and raw materials in exchange for equipment and consumer goods. Association plans for 1982 aim to achieve a further increase in trade and to widen the range of mutual deliveries.

SUITS FROM VESTRA

The USSR has joined an alliance with the French Vestra firm to produce top quality men's suits.

The firm is among the pioneers in this field in France. The suits will be made at the Moscow Bolshovichka Factory using the firm's processes and designs.

The first batch of suits will be marketed late next year.

The USSR Ministry of the Light Industry is now joining in business with a range of leading top wear producers. A Kalinin factory will start sewing jeans, lean skirts and calico pants this year under a licence from the Italian Magliificio Caldifoglio Torinese firm, whose products are known under the Jesus trademark. Annual output shall reach 1,000,000 pairs.

The Moscow Raduga Factory is making men's raincoats using processes licensed from the well known Mackintosh firm in Holland.

capital during the celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi forces outside Moscow, said Bernard Imbel, the leader of the group. This battle was closely followed in many countries, for it was "the destiny of Russia alone" that hinged on its outcome. This and many other Red Army victories brought liberation to many nations in Europe, including France. We French men and women will never forget this. Many of our Soviet comrades who were met in Moscow lost their fathers in that war. And Soviet young people hate war. In our country we often hear that the USSR is preparing for war, François Chanta adds. But now we are here in Moscow, and we see with our own eyes that this is not so. "Wherever we went we were met by warm and friendly smiles. At the Russian Interclub we saw the eagerness of communist workers and students. There are very many examples in our country, and they are well provided for. Young men, women, work and study. They are all happy and peaceful. I believe that the Russian people will always remain loyal to the Soviet Union, and that the USSR is preparing for war."